



NATURAL MORNING, JAN. 20, 1862.

### The Trinity of Deliverance.

It is claimed by many that the most covert and malignant opposition to be met at Washington by the few but constant friends of the Government—defenders of its honor, and advocates of the supremacy of law in Utah—will be from certain professed “Gentile” officials, whose course while here, was but too notoriously marked by cringing servility and demoralizing this unhappy people.

We know not what influence the gentlemen to whom we refer (and we give their names—Kinney, Gibbs and Irish), may have at the National Capital, but we know that great hopes are entertained of them by those whose policy and purpose we combat, and we will not allow over-sensitive shrinking from the appearance of personality, to suppress what we conceive to be the truth, when high interests affecting the National dignity and a people's well being are even slightly imperiled. The former delegate to Congress, from this Territory, Kinney, by his past course of servile subserviency to the will of the enemies of the Government, and of human nature itself, has we trust destroyed whatever influence he ever possessed with those who have at heart the prestige and glory of the Republic; and he will doubtless be regarded as the paid lackey of the so-called “President of Utah,” ready to do almost anything evidencing an abandonment of manhood and the renunciation of an exalted principle, to regain the lost favor of his master. Against the cause so fragrant with hope for the people and with honor for the Republic, with abrewd, far seeing conscientious statements we have no fear of his influence.

The second personage in the “trinity of deliverance” marshalling for the defense of polygamy and the falling fortunes of the one-man power, the odious despotism of Utah, bears in his countenance the index of his character, the evidence of his degradation, the warning to all to beware of the betrayer of every sacred trust when the consideration of selfish gain is presented. In him there is such a blank of manhood that his advocacy of any cause must be an element of weakness. An officer of the Government, yet while here, not only fraternizing with its enemies, but by his practices justifying their opposition to the laws, and confirming them in their crimes. From what we know of him we scorn his opposition.

The latter is by far the most dangerous of the trio, not because we claim for him superior ability, but because of his professed opposition to the tyrannical rule of Brigham, and because of his assumed wise conservatism, neutralizing so far as it goes every effort to destroy that tyrannical rule. While here whatever influence he possessed was exerted—not to aid the few who stood up manfully for right, and sought to enlighten and determine the policy of the Government with regard to Utah affairs—but to aggrandize the power and prestige of Brigham. It is with regret, but we must say it, that by his best friends he has been tried and found wanting. We have too long withheld a testimony which the cause of the poor oppressed and deceived people of Utah demanded, because of his christian profession, and because of the scandal that, in the estimation of superficial thinkers, might adhere to the hallowed name. We have waited and hoped, even when the most favorable opportunity presented, to find an indication of even the most weak and gentle protest on his part against the unchristian usurpation and heartless tyranny here dominant and defiant, but we have waited and hoped in vain.

We implore not his christian profession; we reflect not on his moral character; we have exercised charity towards his strange, equivocal position, until charity itself is wasted. By his shrinking conservatism, as if wrong would adjust itself, or by his selfish, political aspirations that have blighted and cursed so many of our public men, we are forced to class him not among the friends, but the enemies of civil and religious reformers in Utah. The marked deference paid by him on all occasions to the so-called “President” of Utah, the social intercourse kept up between the arch polygamist and defiant violation of his country's laws, and the christian federal office-holder, and the numerous consultations with him respecting the affairs of his office, all tended to exalt the importance of him in the estimation of the people, whose rule is an insult and whose policy is a crime against the Government.

The policy of the so-called “Gentiles,” in their opposition to the Utah tyranny, was never rabid and unreasonable: it was always kind, but firm, compassionate and conciliatory to the masses of the Mormon people; stern and uncompromising only in its hostility to the purposes of their leaders. Yet no man ever did more to undermine it, and to castodium on it, than Col. Irish. In his own peculiar way of mere insinuations and of grave conservative utterances, whatever influence he possessed was exerted to defeat the policy of truth and of manhood, and to cast censure upon its stanchest and noblest advocates, who have for years of great peril and viles-

the flood unloosed against the most malignant and deadly opposition. Before the lamented Governor Doty was laid in his honored grave, the conservative Irish was endorsed by the Mormon leaders as the Governor of their choice, and every influence was exerted to secure his appointment. Happily, as we now believe, for the honor of the Government and the good of this people, their exertions were a failure; but their kindly intentions and anticipated favors, claim and will doubtless receive reciprocal exertions and favors. Against every thing was, marked and decided in the policy of the Government with regard to Utah affairs, we expect the Colonel's opposition; but it will most assuredly be met by men of stern and indomitable resolution, who have entered on this controversy, not as a mere pastime, or for political preferment, but from considerations of exalted duty, and who are purposed to overcome and to uplift the yoke from the neck of this injured people. If we are few in number, we have the consciousness of right, for our inspiration, and the eternal forces of principle for our reserve, and we are certain of victory. We bid you time.

(From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.)

### Driftings from the Plains.

BY EDWARD H. HEATON.

NUMBER XII.

“Sir,” said he, “a desire of knowledge is the natural feeling of mankind; and every human being, whose mind is not debased, will be anxious to learn all that he has to get knowledge.”

Believing that human nature is the same to-day as when Johnson and “Bozzy” took the ride on the Thames, during which the above quotation was elicited, I have endeavored thus far, to delineate the impressions made upon my mind by my readers, in such a manner as to give them a general knowledge of its features, botanical, geological and physical. Neither have I forgotten the military adjuncts of our narration, having given the details as truthfully as could be done, for I had every facility for so doing.

Were I to imitate the general style of newspaper correspondents, I should by extravagant comparisons seek to dazzle the reader's imagination and make of our commanding General a Wallenstein, a Napoleon, a Grant, or, at least, describe him as far eclipsing Cortes and all other warriors who became notorious as Indian conquerors; but I will not. All American soldiers are likewise citizens, and the best only do their duty to our common country when they exercise all their talents in its service. But I should not do common justice to Gen. Connor did I not state that this expedition on his part was ably conducted and uniformly successful. Incidentally in the saddle, he personally superintended the breaking up of each camp, and the marching and camping of the command. He was, too, his own engineer, frequently laboring with his own hands in making a safe transit for the train over the numerous gullies and ravines that it was necessary to cross. His courage is undoubted, and his success as an Indian fighter unquestionable. The Snake or Shoshone nation that he chastised on the banks of Bear River in 1863, and now the Arapahoes, will testify to this trait of the General's. He is directly from the people, having fifteen years ago carried a musket in the regular service. His scholastic attainments are not extensive, but his knowledge on practical subjects connected with the profession of a soldier, is thorough, and from close observation and contact with all the phases of life he has become eminently conversant with those things that always contribute to make the possessors men of mark. His judgment on mining matters, among his acquaintances, is always deferred to, for he has made this subject a specialty. The Mormons, while they hate him, as they do all men whom the Government places as warders over them, keep their hatred to themselves, for Gen. Connor never jokes; and the cannon which he has placed in position on the esplanade of Camp Douglas, and which commands Salt Lake City, mean destruction to Mormons at the first hostile demonstration on the part of the prophet Brigham.

While in camp (September 4th) at the mouth of Pumpkin Creek, an eastern tributary of Tongue River, in a splendid grove of ash and cottonwood, two men from Colonel Sawyer overlook us. These men reported their train on the head waters of the river corralled by the Arapahoes, and their mission was to reinforce. They likewise reported that in a conference held in Col. Sawyer's camp he had seized ten of their principal men and placed them in confinement as hostages—that three men belonging to the train were killed, one of whom was Captain Cole, commanding their escort of Michigan cavalry, and that appearances indicated the Indians were to be mustering reinforcements. This information was an aggravation. Our force was small, and with the present uncertainty respecting the other columns, and ignorance of what might be in the shape of hostile Indians at the foot of the river, Gen. Connor was in an unpleasant situation. However, he determined to send a company in advance, under the guidance of Bridger, as far as the Yellowstone, which according to our calculation could not be above forty miles distant.

Gen. Connor at once started two companies to the relief of Col. Sawyer. We will now bid good-by to this adventurous ex-train. The reinforcements re-joined them in season. Found the Indians peaceable, and escorted the train to the west bank of Big Horn River.

Captain Marshall reported that the country on the ridge between Tongue and Powder rivers was entirely destitute of grass. “Even the game,” he said, “were thin and looked hungry;” and that it was not possible to subsist the animals any farther down the river. He had followed Tongue River to its confluence with the Yellowstone, which he found to be a broad and rapid stream, navigable for boats of considerable burthen. Its valley, though wide and densely wooded, afforded no pasture, and there were no indications of either white man or savage having been in that locality for years.

All down Tongue River, as far as the column marched, Indian signs, but a

few miles off had been very numerous. Capt. Marshall stated that they crossed a space distance below camp, and a large herd had over in the direction of Powder River. These Indians must have owned a large herd of stock, for the cottonwoods, peeled all the way down the river, indicated the grass insufficient to support them. Cottonwood bark is in these prairie regions the only substitute for grass. Horses, mules and cattle eat the fleshly side of it voraciously. Frequently here this is the only dependence of Indians. It is not unusual to make regular details of soldiers to procure this bark, and it is issued like forage.

On the receipt of Captain Marshall's report Gen. Connor decided to return up the river. Accordingly we retraced our steps to the mouth of a creek, named “Robbin's Creek,” flowing into the river from the east side, and about six miles from the Yellowstone. Here efforts were again made to learn the whereabouts of Col. Cole. Captain North with his Pawnees was sent over to Powder River, and Captain Humphreys with a detachment of Ohio cavalry was sent westward to Rosebud River. They both started in a heavy rain, the first we had experienced, and which increased and fell for three days. Our camp became flooded, and the river rose. The weather turned quite chilly, but the stock improved on the grass, which here was excellent. On the fourth morning the rain ceased and the two absent detachments returned. Capt. Humphreys had experienced a severe snow-storm on Rosebud, which he found to be a river nearly as large as Tongue River, rapid and deep, but with no sign of human being, red or white.

Captain North had reached Powder River and found distressing indications of the column so anxiously sought after. The point where he struck the stream had evidently been the site of a camp. Lying in ranks, shot through, the heads were upward of five hundred cavalry horses. They appeared as if they had been tied to picket ropes and shot while lying down. Close by were indications of the burning up of a large quantity of saddles and other furniture of the same description, besides wagons. But the worst sight of all were signs that showed beyond a doubt that the soldiers were bayoneted, and subsisting on mule meat. Neither have I forgotten the military adjuncts of our narration, having given the details as truthfully as could be done, for I had every facility for so doing.

Gen. Connor without a moment's delay hastened up the river. The same evening three scouts were sent over towards Powder River, with the hope that three men would succeed in eluding the savages and communication be opened with Col. Cole; but on the following evening they overtook us, having found it impossible to elude the vigilance of the Cheyennes, who were hanging on the rear of the retreating column, like wolves on a wounded buffalo.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 18.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee of Commerce reported without amendment the House bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses and public stores, also the bill to construct a telegraph line between New York and the West Indies. A joint resolution was reported for distributing the writings of Madison among the States and Governmental departments. A bill for the admission of Colorado, as a State was reported.

How's joint resolution for the appointment of provisional Governors in southern States was taken up.

Mr. Nesmith addressed the Senate at length. Nesmith twice availed the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, opposed negro suffrage, and advocated a generous policy towards the South. Mr. Wade followed and argued against admitting southern States at present. At the conclusion of Wade's speech, a bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up. An amendment was offered limiting titles to land given negroes by Sherman to three years.

A bill giving the widow of President Lincoln the franking privilege for life was passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Freedmen's Trust Co., so as to authorize the Secretary of Treasury to designate that institution, or any of its branches as depositories of any money belonging to freedmen in the hands or under the control of any civil or military officer of the U. S., and to direct that such monies be deposited with the company, in all things conforming to the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was referred to Committee on Finance. Senate adjourned.

The Senate in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations: Robt. B. Van Valkenburgh, N. Y., resident of the U. S., and President in Japan; Earl Bill, U. S. Marshall for the northern district of Idaho; James H. Alvord, of Idaho Territory; U. S. Marshall for the southern district of Idaho, recently representative.

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Mr. Bidwell introduced a bill granting lands to aid the construction of a R. R. and Telegraph line from the Central Pacific R. R. in California, to Portland, Oregon, which probably will soon be favorably reported on by a select Committee on the Pacific R. R. The bill also authorizes the Pug-t Sound and Columbia River R. R. Company to construct a road to unite with others on the Pacific Coast. The usual grants of lands and other privileges are conferred.

HOUSE.

Jenks, of Rhode Island, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Made the special order for the 30th.

Lynch, of Maine, offered a resolution that all vessels placed under a foreign flag or a foreign register during the late war, should be treated as foreign; but that the vessels never again shall be allowed an American register. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. He also introduced a resolution which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House how many such vessels had been allowed new registers.

The House resumed the consideration of the suffrage bill for the District of Columbia. After debate, a motion to lay the bill on the table was lost by a vote of 46 yeas against 130 nays. The suffrage bill passed the House without any qualifications, by 116 yeas

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Composing their own late importations and the

Splendid

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PUBLIC SALES

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GOODS AT PRIVATE SALES

At the Lowest Figures!

Call, Everybody!

WHOLE STOCK

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

IMMEDIATELY!

AT

GREAT SACRIFICE

Give Satisfaction!

TO ALL!

OUR ASSORTMENT IS

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**THE HOUSE** has adjourned. The House had adjourned during the session to day, and owing to the pressure, many petitions were unable to gain admission. The colored population were present in large numbers. Every one both white and black was present.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

Washington, Jan. 18.

The bill providing for the reorganization of the regular army was to-day reported from the Military Committee, with the same amended. The committee is unanimously in favor of the bill as it now stands.

President Johnson's message was received in the city of Mexico with a feeling of relief, that the war was not to be made imminent on the Imperial Government.

The Vera Cruz paper regards an outbreak of hostilities between the United States and France as inevitable, and only a question of time.

The Herald's Toronto dispatch says Gen. Sweeney's address, promising hostages for Fenians convicted in Ireland, has renewed fears of a Fenian invasion on Canada.

The Toronto Leader promises Sweeny a baltier if he comes within Canadian jurisdiction.

An Osgoode paper says the volunteers behaved badly when called out for duty during the recent Fenian scare at Prescott.

#### The Daily Union Vedette

#### Local and Miscellaneous.

Be true'd to softest music, when  
Of love and peace thou'rt sweetly singing;  
Be kind to thy pony, my pony,  
When come'st dumb bells are round thee ring;

Interesting matter on every page.

MARRIED.—On the 11th inst., at Stockton, Utah, by A. J. Dildine, J. P. T. A. Stagg, of Deep Creek, to Miss Kay Springfield, of Stockton.

Stockton, Rush Valley, Utah, is distant thirty-eight miles from Salt Lake City, instead of fifty, as heretofore incorrectly reported, in tables of distances. So we are informed by those that had the distance accurately measured by the chain.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.—This sprightly journal, published at Salt Lake City, extorted upon its fifth volume and the third year of its existence, on the 6th of January. We hope its future success will be commensurate with its sterling merits.—*Nevada State Enterprise*.

Thanks,—and "the same to you!"

There has been no through mail from the east for a day or two. This is caused, as we have learned from parties who know, by colossal snow-slides in Silver Creek canon and other places eastward, occasioned by the late thaw. Travelling, this weather, is no sinecure, in coach or sled or otherwise.

A SPLIT AMONG THE MORMONS.—Telegraph editor (the Federal postmaster of Salt Lake, who shortly after taking the oath of office to "support the Constitution and laws" of the United States, took to himself a "second wife" in violation of his oath,) speaks thus anonymously of some other paper, peradventure of his master's organ. The Deseret News:

The institution was brought forth in falsehood; lies upon it, and will perish with it." And he adds, apparently in boldness, as if aware his bread and butter rations would be curtailed by the split: "Any person not satisfied can have back his subscription money." Satisfied with what? Doubtless his dissatisfaction with his late master's news!

BIG INDIAN FIGHT.—From a private telegram, yesterday morning, we learn that Capt. G. D. Conrad, 2d California Cavalry, had a glorious fight with a camp of Piute Indians, a day or two ago, at a place forty miles west of Cave Spring, Nevada. He and detail killed thirty-five "bucks," and captured four squaws and five children. Among the number killed was the Indian who shot Col. McDermott last season. He was recently made a chieftain of the band he was with.

Capt. Conrad has proved himself an leader in the late schools of his preceptor, Gen. Connor, under whom he served and fought in the battles both of Bear River and Tongue River. A few months since the Captain was transferred to Fort Churchill, Nevada State.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—Sunday, the 20th inst., will be the anniversary of the introduction into Utah of the Gospel of Christ. It was on that day, one year ago, that the Rev. Norman McLeod began here those Christian labors upon which no one before him had found sufficient moral courage to venture, among a people so notoriously hostile to interlopers upon their peculiar domain, as the Mormons are known to be, but where he has nobly persevered, with what success, the ill-concealed disgust and hatred of his saintly traducers abundantly testify.

He has organized and is still marshalling the forces of truth, which shall, sooner or later, overthrow the strongholds of error, whose foundations the incarnate agents of evil have been laying here with so much care.

To-morrow, then, being the proper time for remembering in a public manner the beginning of this good work, the band of brethren who have stood together in its performances will assemble at Independence Hall for the purpose of participating in services appropriate to the occasion. A sermon will be delivered at the usual hour in the forenoon, and the Lord's Supper administered.

The Secretary of the Treasury will reduce the *girk* force from 24,000 to 20,000, and divide the pay of the former number among the latter. Gen. Curtis and staff are in Washington, waiting to be mustered out.

THE WORLDS ARMED forces are

strongly entrenched in the hills around the city of Oaxaca, and the

success of an important battle at Te-

luca, the ancient capital of Mexico, was

expected to be decided on the 1st of Fe-

bruary.

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ON THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY.

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## ALL SORROWS ARE FORGOTTEN.

"Just as you sing her sweet songs,  
From every shrub and bower she meets,  
What from many a source we drew  
We give, tho' not the whole as new."

## FROM THE HEART.

Sweet May Brown my pretty one!  
I am sure you must remember:  
Not for love, but for fun—  
The sleigh-ride in December.  
When all the bells, and all the beau,  
In spite of frost, would go forth,  
With the bell-peal, and the bells.  
And other bells, and other bells,  
How brightly shone the northern lights,  
Above the snowy ridge!  
How pleasant were the white nights,  
When the country birds were still,  
And laughter loud could peal forth,  
With loves of it amid the press,  
Each other's hearts, &c.

This very singular and queer,  
Or if the mad 'e' is  
Love's flame should burn so bright and clear,  
On fuel formed of less;  
And yet with its flame indeed,  
Most brilliantly would go forth,  
With flamed heart and a flying steed  
Held under furs, &c.

A great contradiction! A private  
bar of public house!

Men with few faults are the  
least anxious to discover those in  
others.

It is hard for a man to amass  
riches by toiling in the shop when  
there's a leakage in the kitchen.

The greatest ~~error~~ tongue experienced by Peter Familias: The  
high price of beef.

He did not at all, said he, complain to a trooper. He replied, "I do not swear at all, but only at those who annoy me."

"Please, my dear," said a mother to her daughter, "if you are so stiff and reserved you will never get a husband." "Ma," retorted the young lady, "unless the poets tell the truth, there is no such thing as attraction without attraction."

Sir Isaac Newton's nephew was a clergyman. When he had performed the marriage ceremony for a couple he always refused the fee, saying, "Go your ways, poor wretches, I have done you mischief enough already."

ARTEMUS WARD.—Charles F. Browne, who had performed by coal gas lately at Worcester, Massachusetts, was a printer, having learned the art of his brother in Norway, Maine. His mother, whom he had made comfortable, is still living near that place.—Sacramento Union.

We do not think the telegraphic announcement of the smothering by coal gas of Artemus Ward and wife at their residence in Worcester, Massachusetts, had any reference at all to Charles F. Browne, the humorist, for these reasons: First, Charles F. Browne is not a married man; secondly, he does not live in Worcester; thirdly, the name of Ward is a common one in Worcester, and in the adjoining town of Shrewsbury are buried the remains of General Artemus Ward, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army previous to the appointment of George Washington the supreme command. The deceased General Artemus Ward had many descendants, and it is altogether probable that the Ward smothered by coal gas was one of them, as well as a name-sake.—Virginia Enterprise.

**D. J. GORDON,**  
Next door north of Salt Lake House.  
Dealer in  
**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,**  
Notions of all kinds,  
**CIGARS AND TOBACCOES**  
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The only Exclusive  
BOOT & SHOE HOUSE in Utah

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The only Store that sells  
**CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS & SHOES**

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If you wish DRY FEET buy your  
Boots & Shoes  
at the  
GUERNSEY & CO.

No Trouble to Show Goods or  
Camp Douglas Coach!  
Wm. SIOAN  
WITH J. L. GURNEY & CO.

Main Street, Salt Lake City.  
July 27-28

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One park and one mile from the  
drop in left east brand C. D. or D.  
The owner is notified to meet her and pay  
charges, or else she will be sent to express.  
R. E. ALLEN  
Emigrant Express Co.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great  
Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for  
**GOLD DUST AND COIN.**

Dust bought for Coin or Currency  
Cash paid for Governor's Vouchers

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency  
sold on New York.

**JOHN D. CO.**, Virginia City, Idaho.  
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**CALL AND INQUIRE,**  
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**Boots & Shoes**

The largest assortment of Boots and Shoes in  
this city, located my store opposite  
the Salt Lake House.

My Stock embraces, Steel  
Men's and Boys' Boots, Balmorals,  
Balmorals, Gaiters, Brogans,

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Cottonades, Flannels, Cassimeres,

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I propose to sell, at retail, from  
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**AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE**  
Prices.

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**T. D. Brown & Son,**  
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From the States. The best of

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Cigars, And other Groceries.

We boast of their quality, and will sell at a  
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great variety of Goods on the  
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